SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

# VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1083.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE AGITATION IN PARIS-PORTENTOUS OUT-BREAKS OF THE POPULACE—THE BARRICADES AGAIN FORMED.

LONDON, June 11 .- The agitation in Paris last night continued until after midnight. Troops occupied Montmartre and vicinity, and cavalry paraded through the streets all night. Shortly after midnight the crowd broke through the line of police and formed a barricade, but were dispersed and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken, and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city. The cavalry charged on the crowds in the streets several times, and many citizens were wounded, but no one killed. The police have been very active, and it is reported they have made nearly six hundred arrests since night. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government to prevent them. The Patrie and other Paris journals give returns, showing the election of one hundred and ninety-nine official, and ninety-three opposition candidates. The editors of the Reveille have been arrested on a charge of

conspiracy. Pages, June 11 .- The Emperor and Empress to-day drove through the Montmartre District, filled with crowds of people, who enthusiasti cally cheered. Three members of the editorial staff of the Siecle newspaper and several of Rochefort's Electoral Committee have been arrested. Domiciliary visits have been paid to several houses, and several press seizures have

PARIS, June 11. - Midnight. - General Cluserel has been expelled from France. Great crowds of people still continue in the streets in Montmartre and other quarters of the city, and the agitation and excitement are unabated. The Emperor and Empress, however, passed through the streets again this evening, in an open carriage, with only the usual number of

Pages, June 12.—Tumults in the streets con tinue. Cavalry paraded all night, but met with no resistance. Arrests continue. The streets became more tranquil after midnight. Strong detachments of military are posted in the sireels to prevent an outbreak.

COMMUNITS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LORDON, June 12.—The Pimes has an editorial on the state of affairs in Paris, which says of the crowd that demohshed kiosques and sung the Marsellaise at midnight: "It is not their political power which is to be feared, but we must remember that it is a long time since a crowd has disturbed the peace of Paris—a phenomenon worthy of attention, coming as it does after an election which gave nearly half the votes of the country to the Opposi-

The Daily News has an article on the subject, saying: "Europe must look to an independent and increasing minority in the Corps Le gislatif for a cessation of armed peace in France, which will be hardly less disastrous

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 11 .- Dispatches from Cork state robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of Fenian organizations. Extraordinary precautions are taken by the authorities to guard against outrages.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN. CORDOVA, SPAIN, June 12 -A Republican meeting was held, and 50,000 persons present. Deputies from every Southern province parlicipated and protested against a monarchy in revolutionary speeches. The Spanish and American flars were entwined, and elicited the meeting was in session, the military and in the South. The building alone is said to civil guard interfered, creating a panic. Women and children were trampled on, and several lives lost. The crowd then barricaded the streets. A serious affray threatens.

## A MILITARY TRIAL.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—The trial of E. M. Yerger for killing Colonel Crane commenced to-day, before a military commission; Brigadier-General R. S. Granger, president. The counsel for the prisoner filed an objection to trial by military commission, which will be argued to-morrow. Yerger pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. Eminent counsel have been engaged for the de-

JACKSON, June 12.—The military commission in the case of Yerger is progressing slowly. The right of General Granger, president of the sion, to sit on the case was challenged by the defence, on the ground that he had formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. The defence argued that the rules got erning juries in civil cases should govern the ssion. The challenge was sustained and Granger withdraw. General Swift is now pres-

The defence entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the commission, on the ground of the accused being a citizen who has never been in the army or navy; the offence is against the laws of Mississippi, and insists that under the Constitution of the United States he cannot be tried except by indictment of a grand jury, and the commission has not the right to try, except on such indictment.— Willis P. Havris argued for the defence, Colonel Layton for the commission. Plea of defence overruled. The charges and specifications were read and prisoner plead not guilty to a'l the charges of murder. The Pilot, a Radical organ, freely a lmits that the difficulty between Yerger and Crane was entirely of a personsicharacter. The examination of witness mences Monday. Great interest is manifested in the case.

## A DUEL AND ITS RESULTS.

RICHMOND, June 13 .- On Saturday afternoon the expected duel between Captain W. E. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg Index (Conservative,) and Robert W. Hughes, a contributor to the Richmond State Journal (Republican.) in consequence of an article denouncing Hughes, (published in suother cotumn of THE NEWS,) took place in North Carolina, sixteen miles from the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, The weapons used were pustols. Captain Cameron was struck in the breast at the first fire, the ball striking the ribs and glancing. Hughes demanded another fire, but the sur geons pronounced Cameron unable to deliver another shot: Hughes then declared he was satisfied. Cameron's wound is severe but not dangerous.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 13. - The steamship Hecla has arrived from Rio Janeiro. A letter by her says: "Emancipation is strongly urged by prominent cituated. The allied army at Asuncion is completely disorganized. Lopez dails Minister Modahon's whereabouts are the Cordilleras growing stronger

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON,

Washington, June 12.—It is ascertained certainly that the negro Turner, postmaster at Macon, Georgia, has not filed his bond. Details regarding his case are withheld.

The military have been instructed to treat Kansas soldiers found outside the reservations as outlaws and vagrants. Senator Ross wants troops to quell the Kan-

sas Indians. Later advices place Minister McMahon safe

with Lopez, about fifty miles from Asuncion. No property seized by any internal revenue officers will be released by order of the commissioner until the officer who made the seizure and the assessor and collector of the district have reported the facts in the case with the recommendation, or had ample opportuni-

ty to make such report and recommendation. The National Division of the Sons of Temperance took no action regarding the admission o? negroes to subordinate divisions. Question referred to State and Territorial Grand Divisions.

to exemption from taxation claimed by cotton brokers. Washington, June 13 .- General Fremont

Commissioner Delano has decided adversely

eailed on the Ville de Paris. The Quaker City has been seized.

### THE WAR IN CUBA.

Washington, June 12.—The Cubans have dispatches reporting the following: Two expeditions of over six hundred, with arms, ammu nition and provisions, safely landed and joined the patriots. Trial of soldiers of the late war for desertions from Spaniard to Cubans, is increasing. Frequent collisions occur between the troops and the volunteers, whose animosities are irreconcilable. The Cubans have organized their forces into two army corps. General Thomas Jordan commands one. A battle between Jordan's and Lescas' forces is daily expected. Jordan has over two thousand Americans in his corps.

HAVANA, June 18 .- Severe engagements are reported near Puerto Principe., and bundreds are said to be killed, including General Marmora; but reliable information is wanting.

THE CENTRE OF GEORGIA. A LIVELY DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

OF MACON.

Appearance of the City-Trade and Banufactures-( harlestonians About -What is Expected of the Macon and Augusta Railroad.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT. MACON, GA , June 10, 1869. - This the "contre town" of Georgia, is situated on the Ocmulgee River, six miles from the geographical centre of the Blate, which central point lies between Macon and Milledgeville. A more healthy and salubrious situation for a city. combining so many marked advantages, could not be found in the State. The city is built upon hills which rise in three tiers from the to the interests of civilization than prolonged river bank to an altitude of 150 or 200 feet. Socially, Macon is a delightful place, its women are beautiful and refined, and hence the society (like our Charleston circles, and from the same causes,) is pure and cultivated. The private residences are the most commodious and handsome that I have seen, and, surroun ded as they are by terraced gardens, present an attractive appearance to the visitor. One of the most striking features of these houses is the square turret which surmounts nearly all of them. A Charleston eye misses the double plazzas. Mr. W. B. Johnston (a selfmade man) lives in a colossat- brick dwelling with a white marble cupola and white marble facings, and when the brick work was concealed with cement it resembled a marble palhave cost \$150,000. It is superbly arranged,

and gives evidence of great wealth and great Macon does not appear to have suffered much by the hand of war, and is evidently prospering. In a business point of view Macon is doing well, and I know of no city where money can be more easily made. The bank interest is one and a half per cent. per month, and planters drafts accepted by factors are discounted at two and a half and three per cent, per month. This is a good business for the numerous banking houses here; but how the farmers expect to make money at this rate, is more than your correspondent can surmise. ie more than your correspondent can surmise.

There are several large and well kept hotels here, and they have no cause to complain, for even now at this dull season of the year they even now at this dull season of the year they average from thirty to forty arrivals per day. The business houses are large a d some of them handsome. Macon is regularly laid out, with wide and partially tree-planted streets. There is one street—Cotton avenue—which retains its primitive windings and meanders through the towe. The streets from the City Hall, going down hill, are numbered; above that point there is only one thoroughfare, College-street and several short streets. The cross streets are named after trees and run parallel to the river. The retail stores are to parallel to the river. The retail stores are to be found upon Trianguiar Block and the bloc: s bounded by Mulberry, Cherry, First and Second streets, and intersected by Cotton avenue. Third and Fourth streets lay claim to the cot ton and commission houses. The nev court-house is to stand on the corner of Mulberry and Second streets. The old courthouse at the foot of the former street is now the property of the Central Bailroid, and is to give place to a depot for the Central and Southwestern Ra ldepot for the Central and continues are nu-roads. Churches and public buildings are nu-merous, including a Methodist Female College, the State Blind Asylum, Macon Cotton Manu-facturing, Findlay Milling and Manufacturing works, and several foundries and machine shops. There are two daily papers, the Journal and Messenger, and the Telegraph, and one or

What Macon wants is a little energy and enwhat macon wants is a little thereby and en-terprise in its municipal government. Its city hall, for the want of paint, is a disgrace to its city, and the streets and sidewalks are exe-crable. A squad of workmen and eight or ten carts are kept busy all the ume, but the sys-tem adopted is bad. A two-hours har rain undoes the work of a month. This could be changed by grading both streets and side-walks, costing the city much less in the end, and but little more at the first. Again, he and but little more at the first. Again, the wide gaps in the rows of trees should be filled up, and many of the streets should have four rows of trees dividing them into drives, and a middle promenade for foot passingers. The citizens are anxious for these changes and as the municipal government is in the

The : itizens are anxious for taese changes, and as the municipal government is in the hands of her own people there is no reason why their wishes should be disregarded. With anything like energy and business push, Macon must rival Atlanta. It now has a larger number of railroads centreing here, and these roads are not short lines. They either terminate at the seaboard or stretch away to the nate at the seaboard or stretch away to the South and Far West. It surpasses Atlanta in the character of its surrounding country, and

which a character of its surrounding country, and is a large cotton market.

While speaking of cotton, I would mention that the factors here are paid for their cotton the same day that they sell, and do not allow five days' credit in their cotton bills. The merchants are anxious for the completion of the Augusta and Macon Bailroad. They expect to operate to some extent with Charleston, and if our merchants pursue a liberal policy, and the railroads co-operate with them, the Central R ad and Savannah will feel tue change perceptibly. The Central Road has pursued such an illiberal policy of high tariffs since the war that the Maconics rejoice that they will soon be freed from that monopoly.

But I have not mentioned an en'exprise, for which a charter has been granted, and which, if pushed through, will do mach for Macon.

if pushed through, will do mach for Macon. This is the building of a canal to tap the river eight or ten miles above this point. The proposed route has been surveyed for seven miles, and it is found that at this distance from the

I am told that the average excavation of the proposed canal will be about ten feet, although at some points they will have to dig down to a considerable depth, and at others they will

considerable depth, and at others they will have o fill up the ravines.

I find many Carolina and soveral Charleston names among the merchants and business men here, and they all inquire anxiously about the dear old city and its future prospects. Those who, in infancy, have been hushed to sleep by the rustle of the palmetto as its leaves were stirred by Atlantic breezes, seem to cling with fond remembrance to that past, and ever to wish success and happiness to our "City by the Sea."

the Sea."
Macon is lighted by gas, and the lamps are lighted and extinguished by a mounted 'Uncle True.' The horse used for this purpose is so perfectly trained that he needs no guidance. perfectly trained that he needs no cuidance, but goes the rounds at a long, swinging gallop, stopping just long enough at each lamp for his rider to light the lamp, and as the door clicks in closing it, springs off at a gallop direct to the next poet. Mecon has its organized politie. They are uniformed in Confederate gray and present a neat appearance.

Among the amusements of the young people here, boating on the river is becoming the most sought after, and numerous clubs are being formed. In a few days "La Belle," well know in Charleston row-boat circles, will float upon the Ocomulgee, propelled by Georgia's sons. The transfer from her Charleston to ber Macon owners has just been effected by

sons. The transfer from her Constitution to her Macon owners has just been effected by Mr. John Ingraham, son of the gallant Commodore. Mr. Ingraham is one of the officers of the Astional Bank of this city; and being an ex-naval officer, is well fitted to coach a crew.

### A TALK WITH MR. PEABODY.

His Views on American and British Relations-Mr. Sumner's Speech-No Probability of War-Mr. Peabody's Charltles in England and the United states,

Mr. George Peabody, the great philanthropist, who arrived at New York a few days ago from Europe, has gone to Massachusetts to visit his relatives and intimate friends. His health, it is said, is not good, although he is not seriously indisposed, considering his advanced age. A correspondent of a New York journal has had an interview with him, and makes the following report:

To the inquiry, "What was and is the average opinion of English statesmen and the English people of the merits of the present question between the United Stetes and Great Britain?" he responded:

"Well, at first, men in England accepted Summer's speech as the utterance, as it were, of 'a man behind the throne.' They supposed that he spoke not only on benait of the Senate and the Radical party here, but as a mouth-piece of the administration itself. This you know, because you have seen the evidence of it in the London newspapers, and because it had infected all the telegrams which have been seat from London across the Atlantic." "Mr. Summer's speech was then a surprise in England?"

A surprise, certainly; though they were prepared for some such expression by the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty. Upon that treaty all England was willing enough to stand. It had been long considered—discussed in the most public way, so that every b dy understood what it was. It offended very few people. and there was a strong hope—largely due to Mr. Johnson's confidence in the matter—that the Senate would confirm it."
"Mr. Johnson gained good opinions in Eng-

"Mr. Johnson gained good opinions in Eogland?"
"He was very much thought of. Nay, more; no American in his position could have taken a stronger hold upon the hearts, the affections of Eoglishmen. They only thought (the thoughtful among them) that he was flot discreet enough; that he was too confident; that he promised too much—as the sequel shows. Mr. Johnson came down to Brighton; where a was staying, and remained some time, and I believe I can testify to the honesty and earnestness of his convictions and endeavors."
"Did the sudden explosion of Sumner's bom-"Did the sudden explosion of Sumner's bom-bastic bombshell produce an apprehension of

"No. The government was not led so far as "No. The government was not lot so an act to anticipate that; and even the journals which have talked the loudest didn't believe in any such probability. Their first instinct was, of course, to stiffen the national spine, and let neonle on this side of the water know that there wasn't any willingness to be imposed upon in the modern nature of John Bull. But no person of any consideration believed, from the first, that war could come of ed, from the first, that war could come of this difficulty. The commercial interests of the two countries are so interwoven and mutually dependent that, for this reason alone, war was thought to be hardly possible." "Was all this loud talk by the English press mere sham talk?"

mere sham talk?"

"Oh, no, it wasn't altogether intended for that, be sure. It was in good part and faith the interpretation of the real feeling of Englishmen. When you touch an Englishman's sense of honor, personal or national, you touch him in the tenderest place. He resents it. Every man in England would have been willing to resent, to the extremity of war, the demand which Sumner sought to get the admin stration to enforce. Mr. Bright, who was the last man I saw in Loudon before I left, (he lunched with me at 20 clock, and I left at 5,) confirmed me in this impression. And there confirmed me in this impression. And there is no one there who has a more earnest affec-tion for this country than has Mr. Bright. Neither he nor any other Englishman could

Nsi'her he nor any other Eiglishman could accept the preposterous theory of Sumner."

"So Mr. Sumner, as I anticipate, has ceased to be the recognized expositor of America opinion in Eugland."

"Doudedly. His speech, up to the time when I left, had come to be regarded as a speech made more for 'buncembe' than for anything else. It was pretty well accepted as a bid by Summer for popularity. The disclaimers of the American press had produced a reaction. Several of the most eminent representative men in England, associated with every phase of politics there, whom I met and woo phase of politics there, whom I met and woo addressed me in writing before my departure, assured me of their conviction that Sumner's logic would not convined the majority on either side of the Atlantic."
"With this conviction, what is the present attitude of the British Government and the

English people?"
"They fold their arms. They 'rest on their oars.' They considered that the Johnson Stanley treaty conceded everything that Gre t Bruain ought to concede. They will not go no farther in the way of concession. They trust the United States Government will go no farther in the way of demands. They have no sympathy with the Rad cal party in this country (I speak of the majority of Englishmen) but they repose some confidence in the good sense of the present administration. They were prepared to regard Mr. Motley's advect as a peaceful one. (I did not see Mr. Motley, whom I know. The steamer in which I came out passed his, arriving.")
Mr. Motley was not expected to make any definite further demand?"
"That was my impression."
"How about Great Britain?"

"The British Government will make no pro-posa". The whole matter, so far as Great Britain is concerned, remains in open ques tion. She abides in the principle of the Juhn-son-Stabley treaty as before. Against any un-reasonable exaction beyond that basis, I be-lieve she would resolve to fight."

lieve she would resolve to fight."

Alr. Peabody inquired whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson had received any reception or other testimony of public regard since his return to this country? Nothing of the kind had been reported in the Bultimore newspapers.

Although a number of visitors had called to the hand had been reported by Angle American his called to see him, the Anglo-American philanthropis was willing (having quitted the international question) to explain some facts connected with his numerous cuarities. He animadverted, in his numerous cuarties. He animadverted in a blandly emphatic tone, against the misstatements of the resu ts of his benefactions in London. Nothing could have been more in-teresting than the old gentlemen's manner and teresting than the old gentlemen's manner and conversation at this stage of the interview. He sat at the other end of the sofa, with one leg crossed over the opposite knee, coughing occasionally and looking somewhat infirm. His cough, he said, was due to an affection of the bronconal tubes and of the nerves near the pit the st mach. It was 'very wearing,"

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1869. city a fall of thirty feet can be secured, and water enough obtained to run fifty or sixty first-class mills. It is proposed to make this caual serve at least three distinct purposes, to wit: turn the mill wheels, bring water to supply the city, and serve as a channel for boats, to bring wood and country produce to the city. I am told that the average excavation of the proposed canal will be about ten feet, although at some points they will have to dig down to a considerable depth, and at others they will are the architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is, that the whole sum of architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is, that the whole sum of architects' fees at an enormous figure. placed the architects' fees at an enormous figure. The fact is, that the whole sum of architects' fees, up to the present time, has amounted to not more than £3000, on all buildings erected and all lands purchased. The expense of the whole concern, including the pay of the secretary and agents, does not amount to more than £500 to £600 a year. It is managed economically, for the sole, exclusive becefit of the industrious poor, fir whom it was designed. Neither myself nor the trustees receive a dollar of income from it. It is reproductive entirely. The rents and interest are intended to be perpetually applied for the purpose for which the original

plied for the purpose for which the original sum was designed. Two houses similar to those already built will soon be put up. In the course of a century, this fund and the revenue derived from it ought to provide to use for the poor of all London. The enterprises of Alies Coutts and of Waterloo are conducted on an entirely different biss. Miss Coutts' m. rket-house at Bethnal Green is not a purely chari-table institution. Every stall in that building is rented by the lady on her own account." To the question how his American charities had operated, the philanthropist replied that they were operating to his complete satisfaction in every respect. He considered them the most beneficent of investments in their

Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had given away.

Mr. Peabody proceeded to state that he had given away, altogether, \$7.000 000. He first made his I-mily rich, by securing to the members thereof \$1,500,000. His gift to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore was \$1 000,000 He presented something like \$1 400,000 to the Universities of Harvard and Yale, and to institutions in Salem. Daniers and elsewhere. He presented \$2 000,000 to aid the cause of education in the South \$1,000,000 in cash and \$1,000. presented \$2 000,000 to art the cause of educa-tion in the South - \$1,000,000 in cash and \$1,000-000 of Mississippi eix percent. bonds, "which," said Mr. Peabody, "will ultimately be good." It is evident enough that the enormously wealthy dispenser of millions who sat there on the sofa is far down the decline of life. Yet many years may yet be insured to him by his temparate habits and his paturally rebust con-

## THE PRESIDENT'S PERIL.

Particulars of the Accident to the Train Conveying President Grant and Party to Boston-Mr. Selby's Account.

The Washington papers brings us full de tails of the railway accident on Wednesday night between Washington and Baltimore, in which President Grant and the friends who were accompanying him to the Boston Peace Festival had so narrow an escape:

restival had so narrow an escipe:

It seems that the train, while passing through the deep cut just beyond Annapolis Junction, at about 9 40 P. M., ran against a cow. which was killed and thrown from the track by the cowcatcher a tached to the locomotive; but the mangled body rolled down the embankment just after the passage of the engine, tender and mail car and fell across the track between the trucks of the baggage car. The sudden shock tipped up the front part of the baggage car, throwing it off the track and breaking the concetion with the mail car, which, with the loconection with the mail car, which, with the loco moive, ran for some distance before the speed could be slackened sufficiently to return to the scene of the disaster. As soon as the forward motion of the biggage car was checked by the motion of the biggage car was checked by the obstruction, and it was thrown from the track, the smoking car ran into it and was completely smashed. The largest piece of the wreck of this cir was a fragment of the floor, which could be lifted by two men. Next to the smoking car was a passenger car, which was thrown diagonally across the track, and parily up the embankment, completely blocking the further progress of the iman. The two succeeding passenger cars were somewhat damamaged; but the two sleeping cars and the seec al car, with the Presidential party, escaped damage. The darkness of the night added to the horror of the situation, as it prevented the unujured passengers from seeing the full extent of the disaster, and left it to the imagination to picture, while the cries and

the full extent of the disaster, and left it to the imagination to picture, while the cries and groans of the wounded were frightful to hear. The embankment at the point where the accident occurred, is about twenty feet high. Conductor Duvall at once telegraphed from the Junction to Baltimore and Washington, and in little more than an hour after the accident engines with men to clear the wreck, and surgeons to attend the wounded, arrived at the Junction from Baltimore. Cantain John surgeons to attend the wounded, arrived at the Junction from Baltimore. Captain John Collins also started out from Washington with an engine, carrying men to help clear the wreck and the combined forces soon succeeded in removing the wounded and clearing the track of the debris. The work of clearing one track was finished about three o'clock this track was finished about three o'clock this morning, and at four o'clock the unipjured passengers, a por'lon of the wounded and the mail were taken on to Baltimore. The first reports as to the extent of the disaster were much exaggerated the number of killed and wounded being estimated in large figures. Later and more reliable accounts show that the large majority of the passengers were almost miraculously saved from injury. There were none killed and but twelve or fifteen wounded. Most of them received slight injuries. Mr. Most of them received slight injuries. Mr. Weil. of Atlanta, Ga., is the only passenger seriously injured. His head is badly cut, and it is feared his skull is fractured. He was em-igrating agent of Georgia, and was on his way

Another account says:

The smoking car fared the worst, it being forcturned and whiled around endwise upon the track. It was very badly smashed up and it was in this car that most all of the injuries to passengers occurred. The Mr. Weil referred to as being aeriously injured was seated in this car. He was on his way to New York with a view of proceeding to Europe. His injuries are principally about the head, he having been badly bruised and received a severe cut on the let side of his head and face, extending from a short distance above the forchead to about an inch below the left eye, so that it is believed the sight of the latter is entirely destroyed. Another account says: the sight of the latter is entirely destroyed. He was taken up insensible, but in time recovered consciousness, and the physician in attendance reports that he is doing well, and is not necessarily dangerously wounded, though he is believed to be injured more or less internally as well as externally. more or less internally as well as externally. The second passenger car was not shattered as bidly as either of the other two, but was bally broken, nor were any of the passengers seriously injured, though several received bruises, &c. The forward end of one of the sleeping cars was considerably smashed, but none of the pas-engers were injured. The special car, occupied by General Grant and tamily, escaped without injury, and they proceeded on to sattimore and continued north.

#### more serious results us to the loss of life and maiming of individuals. MR. SELBY'S STATEMENT.

It is a source of wonder to railroad men and

others that an accident of such magnitude as the one described above could occur with no

The "gentleman from Chorleston" alloded to in our telegrams as badly bruised, was Mr. John Clifford. Mr. Julian A. Selby, editor of the Columbia Phoenix, was also a passenger, and was seated with a lady in the ladies' car, the second one that went off the track. His statement conveys an idea of the alarm and wonderful features of the scene.

The locomotive, mail and baggage car ran ome distance ahead before they were checked. The smoking car, filled with passengers, was The smoking car, filled with passengers, was thrown across the track, with one end elevated at least ten feet up the embankment, and turned completely upside down and wrecked, several of the occupants being seriously hurt. The ladies' car followed, and was tolerably filled with passengers, mostly ladies and children.
It was thrown on its side directly across the track, the ends resting on the banks on both

sides of the track.

The scene presented was one never to be forgotten. Mr. Se by says that hearing the noise of the car ahead running on the cross-ties, and the breaking and crash as it went over, and feeling the jar in the car in which he was sitting, he braced himself in his seat, poising himself as the car went over. He seized hold of the seat with one hand, holding on to the lady in his company and firmly supporting her with the other arm, and as the car was slued the more he spoke of it the more he coathed.

"It will take some time and care," said fir.

Peabody, "to get over it." Of the houses for the poor of London he said:

"Four houses in all have been erected, and a upon the side which regted some three feet

from the ground. Mr. Selby found himself be neath a number of fellow passengers, male and female, who were soon struggling amid the din and alarm for extrication. In the catastrophe all the lights had been extinguished, and men, women and children were screaming at the top of their voices, and, all being in total darkness, no one could tell at the time the extent of the accident or ascertain who had been injured or who had escaped. There was no chance of egress from the car by the doors, its ends leing embedded in the banks. Following the promptings of instinct, Mr. Selby, who had maintained a pretty good position, and never lost his presence of mind, knocked out a window sash which he felt below him, with his foot, and creeping out from behim, with his foot, and creeping out from be-neath the ruins, was at once in a position to re-lieve others. One after another, then, he re-ceived women and children in that car as they were brought forward and handed out by other male passengers. An aged lady fell through one of the windows, and had her head bally cut, and an infant and its colored nurse were burt badly, but with these exceptions the passengers in this car all escaped serious injury, although no one got off without bruises. The chair car followed, and crashing against the dilapidated ladies' car, was also thrown on its side, and the passengers shared about the same fate of those in the ladies' car. The sleeping cars were also thrown off but not up-set, and no one in them was hurt. The Presi-dent's car remained on the track, and none

THE HUGHES CAMERON DUEL.

were disturbed in it.

The Article that Provoked the Fight-Arrangements for a Meeting-The Police Interfere-The Second Meeting and its Result.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following particulars in regard to the affair of honor between Cantain William E. Cameron, of the Petersburg Index, a well known and ably edited Conservative journal, and Robert W. Hughes, Esq., who is reputed to be editorially connec:ed with the Richmond State Journal (Radical:) THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

The difficulty is said to have grown out of a

THE SUPPORED CAUSE.

THE difficulty is said to have grown out of a leading article in the Index of Morday last, which we herewith publish:

"There is an article in the Friday evening's state Journal which, in its vieness and virulence betrays its pacentage. Hell has no tury like a woman scorned, perhaps, but humanily knows no haired so bitter, so rockless, so unreleuting, as that the traitor feels towards those whom he has betrayed. None but a renegade Virguian, smarting under the sense of his own shameless treachery, and brimming with enmity to all that is better and truer than i loss "I—an arnold seek ng to cloak his buseness by slander of the cause he has sold—could have penned such language in regard to Virginia gentlemen as that which we quote:

"If names could typify the meaning of wor Js, the mene mene, tekel, upharsin, which a bloody and destructive history has pronounced won the sectional party that has so long ruled and ruined in Virginia, is especially expressed in such names as Bocock, Dougias and Aylett. These are but types of the class who have gone forth the reinvoke the propieto con ses of treason. It is well for the cause of loyalty, reconstruction and State re-eneration, that a class of particides so notor-ous, with the mark of Can on their forcheads and the guit of Cain upon their consciences, have gone out as the champions of a discontented, remonstrant and incorrigible sectionalism. They know that the ascendency of national ideas and loyal sentiments must consign them to fixed and brat ded obscurity; and, in the spirit of Bestzebub, 'better to rule in hell than to serve in Heaven,' they are ready to drag down the Commonwealth into a deeper damnat on than that in which she already writhes and prishs."

"There is only one jurnanist in this State who is at the same time sufficiently capable as a writer at dutterly degraded enough in character to have inducted those times. He is one of those who lent truchlence and almost inhuman bitterness to the Richmond Examiner during the war—the man upon w

"He is now contributing editorially to the Rich-mond State Journal, which has lost thereby four-fifths of its previous claim to respectability. The people of Virginia want no stronger evidence of un-reliability in a public print than to know that its sen-timents flow from the purchased pen of Robert W. "He is now contributing

A CHATTENGE. On the appearance of this article it was understood that Mr. Ernest Wiltz, the local editor of the Journal, immediately left R. chmond with a note from Mr. Hughes to Captain Cameron, in the nature of a peremptory challenge, and requesting the latter, as the phrase goes, to "name a triend."

Captain Cameron is said to have promptly avowed his responsibility for all that appears in his editorial columns, and named Mr. Ernest Lagarde, the local editor of the Petersburg Express, as a friend to whom the communications of Mr. Hughes could be addressed. Of the correspondence that ensued be-tween Messrs. Whiz and Lagarde nothing posi-tive can be stated. It is rumored, however, tast Mr. Wiltz demanded on behalf of his friend a full and public retraction, accompa-nied by a generous and chivalrous expression of Mr. Cameron's regret at the publication of the offensive article. This was positively de-clined by Mr. Lagarde, and this d c aration lett no alternative but a meeting according to "the Code." There is a report that delay was asked by Captain Cameron of a day or two on account of the delicate health of his wife, but of the exact nature of this request we are not

## A HOSTILE MEETING.

Certain it is that a hostile meeting was agreed upon, and on Thursday evening the "seconds" were to meet in Richmond and arrange the usual preliminaries about time, place and veapon. This plan, however, was trustated by an unexpected move on the part of some one who got wind of the affair, and deemed it his duty to apprise Mayor Chahoon of the fact that a duel was on the tapis.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE. This official at once brought matters to a temporary stand-still by arresting Mr. Wiltz and placing him under bonds to keep the peace. also telegraphed to Mayor Newberry, of Petersburg to arrest the parties residing in that city. The order reached Petersburg too late however; for when it was received Captain Cameron and Mr. Lagarde were not to be found. In the meantime Mr. Wiltz was re-leased on bail, and left town on Thursday night or Friday morning. ON THE FIELD.

Mr. Wiltz yesterday morning made his ap-pearance in the village of Ches er, on the Pe-tersburg Railroad, about fourteen miles from and and not far from the spot design t ted by rumor as the battle-ground. Finding that his purpose was suspected by the resident magistrates, he secreted himself and at dent magistrates, he secreted himself and at the first opportunity made a sally in the direction of the field. On his way he met C ptain Cameron, who was accompanied by his seconds. Mr. Lagarde and Cap-tain Rogers, and also by General Mahone, Mr. Hughe; and his friend, Colonel C ark-son, were momentarily expected, and every-thing looked fay rable to an exchange of fire,

when the sudden appearance of Justice Lindsey, of Chesterfield, and a special con-Lindsey, of Chesterfield, and a special constable, caused a sensation. Efforts were, of course, made to escape the clutches of the officers, but they were unsuccessful, except as to Mr. Cameron, who is said to have made good his retreat. The whole party, consisting of Mr. Hughes, Colonel Clarkson, Captain Rogers, and Mr. Lagarde, were then piaced under bonds to keep the peace. GONE SOUTH. This is the story as it was received here last night but as none of the parties have returned to the city, it cannot be considered entirely reliable. It was stated, and generally believed, that the duellists have repaired to North Carolina, a reconstructed rate, in which they can their title difference.

out their "little difference" without the nolestation of officers of the peace. The finale of the difficulty is announced in our telegraphic news,

## Married.

HASELL-WILLETT -On TuesJay, Juce 8, in Cawary Church, New York City, by the Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D. LEWIS CRUGER HASELL, of Fouth Carolins, to CLEMENT LLOYD, daugher of FDWAND M. WILLETT, of New York

YOUNG-KUHIMANN.-On the 3d of June, inst.,

at Mount Ina, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. CORNISH, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, o Walbala, to Miss ANNA W., eldest daughter of Col-

### Wbitnarn.

LINCOLN.—Died at Aisen, S. C., on Saturday, 5th June, Nannik Moale Lincoln, beloved wife of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of Washington, D. C.

HOWARD.—Departed this life, May 24, 1869, Mrs. ANNA MARIA JOUNELT HOWARD. native of Charleston, S. C., and consort of the late Captain T. M. Howard.

She has an iterace the sentence which hangs over all the children of men, and which none can escape; she has yielded to the panns of disease and terminated her mortal career. Fitial lové would fain have retained her still longer in this world, but the call of God cannot be resisted, and submission to His holy will is a sacred duty inculcated by religion. Whilst her soul has taken its flight to the bo-om of its a sker, her body is consigned to the stillness of the Caker, her body is consigned to the stillness of the tomb Nature prompts us to grieve when we reflect that this separation must last as long as our lives, and the s lemu silence of the grave is well ca culatthat this separation must last as long as our lives, and the a lemu silience of the giare is well ca culared to increase and perpetuate our sorrow. Fut religion, O thou comiorter in all our afflictions! thou cheerest our hearts which death has stricken with sadness; the gloom which death has cast around the late arthly abode of our dear mother thou dispellest with the joyinl light of thy countenance and the consolation of thy heavenly teaching. This body shall again lies at the voice of God's mess-nger to a life or immortality, and, we hope, also to one of glory and happiness; for the soul that once animated it was marked with the sign of redemption and luminated with the light of the true faith. This was to ber God's most precious arth, conferred upon her whilst she was yet young in years, through the instrumentality of the great and good Bishop ingland; a gitt which she prized beyond everything that this world could offer her, and which was the ground of her hope and the source of her consolution in life and in death; this is the victory which conquereth the world, our faith

### Juneral Motices.

AT The Friends and Acquaintances funeral services of their infant, FLORENCE, from their residence No. 18 Henrietta-street, This Aprel soon, at Four o'clock.

### Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER MARY-AND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the steamer is THIS DAY discharging. All goods no aben away at sunset will remain on the wharf at MORDECAL & CO., Agents.

FF THE ISSUE DOCKET WILL BE CALL-ED THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at which time the attendance of the Bar is desired. R. B. CARPENTER, Presiding Judge. A true copy: A. C. RICHMOND, Clerk.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ATHENS, GA .- DIVIDEND NO-TICE.—The Directors of this Company bave declared a Divideed of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. to policy-holders out of the ear ings of the past year. Dividend Scrip from 1 to 8, both inclusive, will be redeemed in cash; and Nos. 9 and 10, last issued,

received in payment of premiums. J. L. HONOUR, Agent, Corner East Bay and Exchange-street, Next south of the Old Postoffice.

THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPENT .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving our orders elsewhere.

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE .-- NO-TICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of Will of the late EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

### FRANCIS S. RODGERS, E. B. RODGERS.

INSTALMENTS OF THE BLUE RIDGE BAILROAD CALLED FOR .- The Sixeenth, Seventeenth. Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Instalments are called for as follows: The Sixteenth Instalment on 15th of April, 1869.

The Seventeenth Instalment on 15th of May, 1869 The Eighteenth Instalment on 15th of June, 1869 The Nineteenth Instalment on 15th of July, 1869. The Twentieth Instalment on 15th of August, 1869. The Stockholders in Charleston will find the amounts due on their subscription at the office of Colonel J. B. E. SLOAN, Brown's Wharf, to whom syments is au horized to be made. If not paid by set date will be declared forfeited by order of Stock-W. H. D. GAILLARD. holders.

January 13 lamos Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS HAVING any demands against the Estate of ROBERT, H. BRODIE will please hand them in, properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to the B. F. KIDDELL, abscriter. April 13 1am3mos Qualified Executo

MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIO, FEVER PREVENT. VE .- This valuable medicine, entirely vagetable in its prepara-tion, is offered to the public and warranted to cure any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appetite, and keeping the system in perfect health. Those suffering from debility arrising from any

caus: will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unbealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It s quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all age; without injury Numerous le ters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and univereal satisfaction.

MARENGO is no humbug. TRY IT. For sale at retail by all Druggists.

At who esale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meet ing and Hasel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN. General Agent of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. Dac Smos June 8 GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S

APPEAL FOR HELP .- Thousands of persons, with out any spec fir ailment, are the victoms of languous and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a went of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision Such persons, although they may be free from pain. are as truly invalids, and as much in need of med cal aid, as if they were tormented with the panga of acute disease. They require a tonic and alterative that will rouse and regulate their torpid organiz tions. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STO-MACH BITTERs produce an immediate and mos favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinatian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change of fected by the BITTLES, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mones no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him. is reawaken. ed, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not on'y an affliction itself, but an invitation to disease no time should be lost in recruiting the broken do vn system with this choicest and most potent of all ionics and nervines. June 12

D&C

6

THE FIRST-CLASS SCHOONER B. N. HAWKINS, WYATT Master, baving the Targest portion cargo engaged, wants some Cotton and light Freight to fill up.

June 11 2 wM. ROACH 4 CO.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South,
is now ready and prepared to make regular
tripe, thus affording an opportunity to all
who may wish to visit points of interest in our beau-

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. 1mo May 15 EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

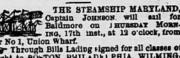
Boston and Providence, R. I.

The Steamers of this line in first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston mar-

rets.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGES & CO., Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. Graz, will have North Arlantic Wharl, on Thursday, June 17th, at — o'clock.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



FOR NEW YORK.

THE SIDEWHEEL STRAMSEIP
MAGNOLIA, Capuan M. B. OROWELL, WIII leave Vanderborst's Wharf
on WENNESDAY, June 18th, 1869, at

y of stiling. June 10 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY 8

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francis Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves Ban Francisco for China and Japan July 3, 1859.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adula, Medicine and attendance free.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLA B
STEAMER CITY POINT, Captain
GEO. E. McMillan, will sail from Charleston every
TUESDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above

AF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subets : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally review ed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Nervous Diseases accounted for ; . arriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be for-

warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing :

SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-

MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. mwf lyr BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. cold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bond-

street, New York. lyr ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS

S CLATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. May 22

B. HEARD, N. Y. W. J. HEARD, NORPOLK. W. YOUNG, N. Y. F. E. GOODRIDGE, PORT

HEARD, YOUNG & CO.

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No. 247 Washington-street,

NEW YORK. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

> EARLY VEGEGABLES, FRUITS, POTATOES, &c.

REFERENCES. - Governor Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; W. D. Reyno'ds & Bro., Norfolk: E. G. Ghlo, Superintendent S. & R. Railroad, Portsmouth; Colonel 8 L. Fremont, E. E. Burruss, Esq., Wilmington; H' E. Thurber & Co., Langhran & Egbert, New York

Bernard O'Neill, Charleston; Alexander & Bussell,

Shipping. FOR PROVIDENCE.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Tacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
For Passage apply to
December 18

THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

EW YORK AND CHARLESTON

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

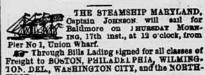
THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will sail from adger's bouth Whart on SAT-URDAY, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

AF An extra charge of 35 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

AF No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BUSTON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO, GETTY,
June 14 North Atlantic Wharf.



FOR Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Union Wharves.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20.

Freight of vegetables received up to 10 o'clock on RAVENEL & CO., Agenta,

THROUGH LINE TO

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North Bivez,
foot of Canal-street, New York, at
12 of colock noom, of the ist, lith and
list of every month (except when these dates fall
on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of ist and 21st connect at Penama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americas
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo,
Departure of 1lth of each mouth connects with
the new steam line from Fanama to Australia and.
New Zealand.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult,
Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply
at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf,
foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.
March 12

197
F. B. BABY, Agent.

TOWN, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS
ON THE PEEDEE BIVER.

J. T. FOSTER IS NOW receiving Freight
for the above points, and will leave JUZEDLA MOZEING, the 15th instant.

JUNE 12

Accommodation Wharl.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ecting with the Central Bailroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florid; Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at whice point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile; Penascola, Key West and Havana. Through Bills Lading sigued to New Orleans and

All freight pryable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk Goods not removed as and expense of owners.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Whart.